

2 Polt. Pamph. vol 112.
POPULAR PREJUDICE

CONCERNING

Partiality to the Interests of *Hanover*,

TO THE

Subjects of that Electorate, and particularly
to the *Hanoverian* Troops in *British* Pay, freely
Examined and Discussed ;

IN WHICH

The Conduct of that Corps, at *Dettingen* particularly, and during the whole late Campaign, is
truly Stated and Vindicated.

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A LETTER from an Officer at *Hanover* to a *Hanoverian* Nobleman at the *Hague*.

Translated from the Original.



L O N D O N :

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Popular Prejudice, &c.

S I R,

THOUGH I can perceive, as you do, that the base Reflections pointed directly at myself in particular, and all our Countrymen in general, throughout all those various printed *English* Papers and Prints you sent me, are no less, tho' obliquely, levelled at the Person of our Gracious and August M——r, yet cannot I think it eligible at this Juncture, as you seem inclined I should, to complain to him of the particular injurious Affronts offered to us of the Military Part of his Subjects here, or represent to him with what Injustice and Acrimony all his G——n Subjects are treated by a Nation, whom, tho' we esteem and honour, we are under no manner of Tie or Obligation of bowing to and adoring.

If he was less hurried than he necessarily must be at the Eve of his Departure; or had he more Leisure to indulge one whom he is pleased to Honour with his Confidence, as he does me, I should not, however, think it

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proper to make a Complaint which would create an Uneasiness in his Royal Breast, without any Hopes of his being able to procure us adequate, or, indeed, any Satisfaction at all for the insulting Indignities offered us for many Years past, but particularly of late. Was his Power less circumscribed than it is among that haughty People, how would it be possible for him to redress his injured faithful Subjects of the E——e, in the Instance under our present Consideration? He might, indeed, order the false, scandalous Libels published against them, to be publicly burnt, and the Printers and Publishers to be severely punished; but as the Laws stand there at present, even this jejune Reparation he is not able to procure for us, without the Concurrence of those, who, perhaps, are no less envious and jealous of us, than they who thus publicly calumniate us.

It is our Happiness, and our Comfort, that all the Nations of *Europe* are not more sensible of the Injustice of the Charge brought against us, by our Regal Fellow-Subjects, for the Conduct of our Troops in the Field the last Campaign, than they are, that the Troops of that Nation, who inveigh most against us, have not behaved at *Dettingen* so as might be expected from a People that arrogate all Military Virtues to themselves, without admitting others to an Equality. I am far from intending or being willing to uncover the Sores of a Nation so esteemed by
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our Gracious S——n; but Self-Defence renders it absolutely necessary to set the Transactions of that important Day in their just and proper Lights. Shall we be arraign'd of Pusillanimity, or worse, of rank Cowardice, in an Occasion of Honour, and not retort the injurious Attempt of rendering us contemptible in the Eyes of *Europe*? Should the highest national Obligations induce an accused, injured People to be silent under the highest Provocations? But when there are no Obligations that bind, shall not we tell our unfaithful Accusers, *why do you bear false Witness against us?*

Was the Calumny confined; were we traduced but by a few; did only the Disaffected and Impotent traduce us in Whispers, as in the Beginning of the late Reign, it might be prudent to overlook the Insult, and despise the Insulters: But, my worthy Friend, the calumnious Insult is grown too big and too public to be overlooked: The whole People, at least most of them, seem to abet those ungenerous Persons that thus asperse and vilify the foreign Subjects of their Prince. All our Advices agree, that their Jealousy of Foreigners, so natural to that selfish Nation, is of late confined to us *H——ns*: Their Rancour to the *French*, holds, at present, but the second Place. Malice and Envy seem to ingross those once generous Hearts, who glowed, not long since, with the warmest Affection and sincerest Friendship. How were we caressed in the Beginning

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of the late Reign? How was our Sovereign beloved and adored? But how fatally is the happy Scene chang'd! I won't suppose the Affection of that People cool'd in regard to the Prince, because my Zeal won't permit me to make any Supposition disadvantageous to his Interest; but with regard to us, his foreign Subjects, it is too obvious, that they are not only cool'd in Affection towards us, but become unnaturally and ungenerously envious and jealous of us.

This growing ungenerous national Prejudice, was it a Secret, was it not already known to all the Nations of *Europe*, I should be the last that would divulge or resent it: But, alas! 'tis but too evident and notorious; that jaundiced People have published their partial Prejudice every where: They propagate the invidious Distinctions of *H—ns* and *E—n*, at Home and Abroad; and even all last Summer in the Camp, they were no less industrious to sow the Distinction, than they are now to brand us with Cowardice. There was no Union or Harmony between them and us in the Camp. They made it impossible there should be any, tho' all that was possible was done on our Side to cement a good Understanding. All our Officers, and even the common Men, had Orders to behave with Caution towards their Insular Fellow-Subjects. They did so; but what was the Effects of Good-Nature and Discipline on
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our Side, was construed Pusillanimity and Slavishness by that haughty People.

Let our Behaviour be never so obliging, it was construed to our Disadvantage: How then should we behave towards a People that were determined not to be pleased with any Thing we could do? The poor low Prejudice was not confined to the common Men, it was spread to those of Rank and Distinction; it was as visible in Councils of W—r, as at common Ordinaries and Taverns. The G—ls seem'd as much infected as the Subalterns: And the Origine of that Misunderstanding, which induced a great Man to desire Leave to retire, probably was no other than that ill-grounded Prejudice which all his Countrymen seem to have contracted of late. You may judge how deep-rooted that unwarrantable Prejudice was in his Heart, when he could be influenced by it to f—e his H—r to his R—t in the midst of a Campaign;—but of this more when I come to consider the Action at *Dettingen*, and the Conduct of the different Corps during the whole Campaign: In the meanwhile, let me examine Matters *a priori*, to see if, in the Discussion, we can find Cause for assigning even a colourable Pretext for that ungenerous Prejudice which is so visible throughout that whole People, and so injurious to us.

Their Choice of our August Family was spontaneous, or at least seems to have been so; there was no Corruption on our Side; and if
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there was any Art or Compulsion made use of by the Prince then on the Throne, or his Creatures, they alone are answerable; we are chargeable with neither, nor with Collusion of any kind: Therefore then are they unwarranted in their Prejudice from any Cause arising from the Act of Succession.

From the passing that Law in Favour of our Princes, who were the next *Protestant* Heirs, to the Demise of Queen *Ann*, our Behaviour was such as could not possibly give Offence to the *English* Nation. Our Court went into all their Views against *France* during that War; and if, upon the Change of that Princess's Ministry, our August *Elector* seem'd to adhere to the Party opposing the Court, it was by Advice of his Friends, and not to create or foment Distinctions, to encourage Party Animosities, or to injure the Nation in any Shape. To that Time then are our Enemies unable to shew that we have given room for the Spleen and Ill-Nature that have appear'd since.

But during this Interval, how circumspect and guarded soever our Conduct was towards the *English* Nation, there are those who attack us as unjustly on Account of the Behaviour of our Troops in the Field at that Time, as for that of our Forces at *Dettingen*. Both Charges are equally unjust and ill founded; the latter I shall prove to be so when I come to discuss the Operations of the last Campaign;

paign ; the first is founded on the following Circumstance.

The present King of *Sweden*, when Prince of *Hesse*, they say, would have rais'd the Siege, and probably have saved *Landau* in 1703, if the Corps of *Hanoverians* in his Army had not refused to join in the Undertaking. This Refusal is magnified and improved into Cowardice by our malicious Enemies ; whereas, if it were true that our Troops did refuse to join in raising that Siege, it would be rather a Proof of their adhering to the Treaty with Queen *Ann*, than of want of Courage, of which they gave many signal Proofs during that long and sanguine War : But where is the Proof that our Troops had refused ? Is Hear-say a sufficient Warrant for aspersing a whole People ? But Hear-say, and the slightest *Rumour* are Proofs to a Nation prejudiced and imbittered.

For my own Part, tho' I was in that Army under the Prince of *Hesse*, I never heard of any such Refusal as is now invidiously imputed to us ; there were many other cogent Reasons why he ought not, why he could not undertake raising that Siege : But supposing our Commander in Chief had refused to march to the *Upper Rhine*, was he not warranted by the Treaty of Convention in 1702 between Queen *Ann* and our August House ? By the 5th Article of that Treaty, which has been lately so often mentioned and improved to our Disadvantage, our Troops were not to
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be commanded to any great Distance from the *Lower Rhine*.

ART. 5. ‘ Their Electoral and most Serene Highnesses reserve to themselves the Liberty of recalling those Troops, either the Whole or Part, in case that they are attacked, or in evident Danger of being attacked in the Dominions which they possess; and her Majesty consents to this Reservation. And in order to facilitate their Return in such Cases, they shall not be removed to any great Distance from the *Lower Rhine*.’

’Tis true, that, by the first separate Article of the said Treaty, there was an Alteration made in this Article; but still the Variation gave no Title to the Prince of *Hesse* to march our Troops to the *Upper Rhine*, as may be seen by the Article at large.

I. Separate Article. ‘ The very important Reasons which have moved their Electoral and most Serene Highnesses of *Brunswick* and *Lunenbourg*, to desire that, for the Security of their Dominions, their Troops, which are employed for the common Cause, may not be removed to a greater Distance from them than for the Operations on the *Lower Rhine*, having obliged them to make that Reservation in the 5th Article of the Convention, with Regard to those they have sent to her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*; and having considered afterwards, that the common Cause might render them
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' necessary, even on the other Side of the
 ' *Maese*, it is agreed on both Sides, that when
 ' the State of the War shall demand an Ope-
 ' ration on the other Side of that River, in
 ' which the whole Army shall be employed,
 ' the said Troops shall pass that River, and
 ' act with the said Army ; but if a Body of
 ' Troops be left on this Side, considerable
 ' enough to put all the Troops of their Elec-
 ' toral and most Serene Highnesses upon Ac-
 ' tion, they shall be employed preferably to
 ' the other Troops of this Army.' As for the
 rest, the said 5th Article of the Convention
 remains intire as it stands, in case they are
 wanted at home.

This Convention with *Great Britain*, and
 one with *Holland* about the same time, were
 of the same Tenor, as to this Particular of
 not removing our Troops from the *Lower*
Rhine ; or, if they should be removed, that
 it should not be higher up that River. With-
 out Doubt the Princes of our August House
 had their Reasons for this Stipulation ; nor
 is it less probable, that their Commanders in
 the Field had positive Orders to observe it
 literally and punctually. Upon this natural
 and probable Presumption than, how can the
 Refusal of our Troops, supposing it actual,
 to join in the Siege of *Landau*, a Fortrefs far
 on the *Upper Rhine in Alsace*, be construed to
 the Disadvantage of our Country, or improv-
 ed into Cowardice ? Does it not argue an un-
 precedented Inveteracy ? Do they not betray

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an ungenerous, unjust Prejudice, who, at this Distance of Time, asperse us for a Conduct which our Generals were warranted by Treaty to observe; for a Conduct, which, probably, they were obliged to observe? But I am sorry to say it, the Aspersions on this Head are not more frequent in their Libels, and in the Mouths of their Commonalty at home, than they were in the Camp abroad, by some of high Rank and Figure. This is an unpardonable, unbearable Cruelty; 'tis an injurious Insult, past bearing by any People of Spirit, and which no Nation, less haughty and arrogant than the jaundiced *E——sh* would offer.

Wonder not, my noble Friend, that I take some Pains to invalidate what has been industriously spread abroad to our Disadvantage on this Head. Our Enemies seem to fix upon it as an indelible Mark of our patial Cowardice; they proclaim and improve it purposely to load us with Scorn and Infamy. This appears but too evidently from their artful Turns and false Suggestions in Regard to this particular Transaction; which, if it was as they themselves state the Fact, would be a Proof of our Duty and Obedience to our Sovereign, but none of Want of Bravery or Cowardice. The *Hanoverian* Gallantry in the Field is too well known in *Germany* to require a Justification; but it seems to be quite misunderstood, or grossly misrepresented in *England*, where we might expect to meet not
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only with Candour and Impartiality, but with Friendship and Respect.

For this Reason, then, you won't wonder at my Pains to state the Transaction at length; nor, if you consider how sensibly I am affected and provoked, even in my own Person, will you wonder at the Warmth of my Resentment; but, could I pocket all personal Indignities, could I be entirely passive as to what affects myself particularly, I cannot so readily observe Silence, when the Virtue of my Country is arraigned; and even could I do this, I must be tamer than my Countrymen are painted by the *E——sb*, to shut my Lips, when I hear the Virtue and Magnanimity of my August *M——r* doubted, or, rather, flatly and roundly denied.—Read all the late printed defamatory Libels come to us from the other Side of the Water, and say if the personal Reflection and Conduct of a Great and Gracious Prince, and a Consummate Warrior, was ever so ridiculed and vilified? Say then, if one who would gladly lay down his Life to serve his Sovereign, would not be to blame if he did not endeavour to rescue so great a Name from the Attempts of his Enemies and ours? For such those Libellers must be.

This is incumbent upon me; 'tis incumbent upon our whole People on a double Score; as he is our Sovereign, and a tender Parent; and as all the poisoned Shafts pointed at his Honour and Character are owing to his Affection to this his native Country, and his paternal

Tenderneſs for us, his old, faithful and affectionate Subjects. Did he hate his Mother Country, did he oppreſs the moſt zealous Subjects in the World, he would have eſcaped the Rancour lately vented againſt him. Was he unnatural and a Tyrant on this Side the Water, 'tis probable he would be revered and adored on that. Such is the contradictory Nature of that ungenerous Nation, that they condemn their Prince, for what he deſerves the higheſt Praise and Encomium.

But there is no altering Nature; or, if there were, I am ſure it could not be by a People that think it beneath them, even to correct her. Self-opinion and Self-Inter-eſt have too much the Aſcendant to ſuffer the *E—ſh* to ſtoop to the Drudgery of correcting Nature: *Self-Inter-eſt* raiſes their Jealouſy of all the Nations of the World, but particularly of us; and *Self-opinion* induces them to look down with Contempt upon all Foreigners, but on us above all others.

But why this general Contempt of Foreigners, by a People that have the Blood, and perhaps not the beſt neither, of all the Nations in *Europe* running in their Veins? And why this Contempt particularly of us, from whom their *Saxon* Anceſtors were originally ſprung? The *E—ſh* are but too juſtly ſtigmatized for a haughty Contempt of Foreigners, and yet no Nation in the World are more indebted to Foreigners than they. They owe the beſt of their Cuſtoms and Laws, and their
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very Constitution, to their *Saxon* Ancestors ; that is, to us, who are the same People with the *Saxons*. Their Commerce they owe to the *Flemings*, and their Arts and Sciences to the *French* and *Italians* : They are indebted to the *French* particularly for the Art of War, and for that little Share of Politeness they possess : In short, there is no one Good they are in Possession of, nor no one good Quality they have, but they owe to some foreign Nation or other, whom, however, they can't treat with either Civility or Humanity ; their bad Qualities indeed seem entirely to be of native Growth. Contradiction is so grafted in their Nature, that they treat even their own Fellow-subjects of *Ireland* and *Scotland* with as great Inhumanity and Imperiousness as they do Foreigners : They plume themselves not only upon their being *free* themselves, but being the Assertors and Bulwarks of Liberty all over *Europe* ; and they vilify most of the Nations on the Continent, but particularly ours, for being Slaves, as they call us : But yet I defy them to point out any Nation in *Europe* kept in more abject Slavery and Dependance than the *Irish* are by themselves.

That Nation, for any thing I could ever see or hear, are as brave and faithful as their Neighbours ; they have the same Laws and Customs, speak the same Language, have the same Religion, and are not less loyal to their Prince ; yet, for all this, and that in
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Reality they and the *English* are but the same People divided into two different Islands, they seem, in most Respects, but as *Hewers of Wood and Drawers of Water* to these boasting Bulwarks of the Liberties of *Europe*.

I am warranted to speak thus of *English* T——y and *Irish* Slavery, from the Authority of some of the Natives, Men of the strictest Probity and Honour, whom I had the good Fortune to contract an Intimacy with the last Campaign: And upon this Head, I can't but repeat what I had often heard our Countryman, the late Count *Bothmar*, say of the Policy of *England* with Regard to *Ireland*, viz. *That it would seem the English designed to force the Irish to be refractory Subjects.*——

But after all, where can be the Policy of *England* to deprive *Ireland* of all the Means of becoming opulent and flourishing? Surely Wealth in *Ireland* may be deemed an Accession to the Wealth of *England*: for, in Countries under the same Prince, no matter where, or in which of them there are most Riches, it being certain that they will equally contribute to the Power of the Government, whether immediately in that Country where the Seat of Empire is, or in one more distant.

If this Observation holds true in general, as I am sure it will, the Conduct of *England* towards *Ireland* is no less a Solecism in Politics, than the Prejudice of the E——sh Nation to
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us, who are Subjects to the same Prince, of the same Religion, and in the same Interest. Are the *Irish* rich and powerful, their Wealth and Power must necessarily add to the Power of *England*. In like Manner must all Additions to the Wealth and Power of this *Electorate* be an Increase of the Power of that Nation that envy us our *Poverty*.—What else can they envy us for? We have no Trade, no Manufactures, no Sort of Commerce that interferes with theirs; we rival them in nothing; we attempt no Rivalship; we pretend to none, but in the Glory of Arms, and in Steadiness of Loyalty and Affection to our Sovereign: In these, and in all Acts of Virtue, we confess ourselves their Rivals; and in these we will yield neither to them nor any other Nation in the World.

We deny not Resolution and Bravery to the *English*; we refuse no disciplined Nation these military Virtues, because we see that all Nations that have equal Experience, behave equally brave; but our insular Fellow-Subjects refuse us particularly, all military Virtues; witness all those defamatory printed Papers you sent me; witness the public Defamation all last Summer in the Camp, by most of their O——rs, and all their common S——rs: But I defer too long the Justification of our Conduct at *Dettingen*, and throughout the whole Campaign. My Impatience, my Honour won't permit me any longer to stifle Truth, or delay setting
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Men and Facts in their native and proper Lights.—When I have done my Duty ; when I have given Vent to the big Anxiety which swells my Heart, for being upbraided with Cowardice in common with the rest of my Countrymen, not excepting a Name that ought to be sacred : When I have gone thro' this necessary Part of my Subject, I will resume the other.

I might here enter into a minute Discussion and Justification of the Conduct and Wisdom of our Prince in all his Steps for saving the House of *Austria*, and preserving a Balance of Power ; and, in particular, I might enlarge on his prudential Condescension in leaving his *German* Dominions exposed, to reinforce the *E——sh* Army designed to act in the Common Cause : But I chuse to wave this Discussion, in this Place, to come more immediately to the Subject of the *Campaign*, as being immediately more interesting.

It may be said, that the Operations of the last Campaign begun by the March of the combined Army from the *Netherlands* to the *Rhine* ; and herein, tho' the *E——sh* had the Honour of the Lead, I could see no Traces of *E——sh* Virtue of any Kind more than of *Hanoverian*. We marched in as good Order, observed as good Discipline, and, I answer for it, would give as good Account of an Enemy, was there one in the Way to disturb the March. I won't say that our Men or Horses were as high fed, and looked as sleek as those
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of the *E——sh* Corps; but I will answer, that our Men and Horses were as well cloathed and accoutred, made as fair an Appearance, exercised better, and look'd in all Respects more warlike than those who seek to strip them of all Military Fame. If we were not as fat and foggy, we were not less active and nimble; and, if our Neighbours had greater Pay, and fed and drank more and higher, we were not less strong of Limbs, or less hearty and wholsom; and, if after we encamped together, our Troops fared better, it was not owing, as is maliciously suggested in those Libels you sent me, to a Partiality in assigning us better Quarters, but to the Industry of our Men, who took more Pains to provide, and to their Frugality, who make a *Stiver* go as far as their Fellow-Soldiers did two.

This appeared evidently at *Aschaffembourg*, where there could be no Choice of Situation. The *E——sh* soon consumed their Provisions, and were soon in Want, whilst we, being better Husbands, did not want so much, nor so early. This Consideration leads me to repeat what most Nations have observed and said of the *E——sh*, viz. that, feed them high, and they will fight; but forced to short Allowance, they are lower in Spirits and Courage than gallant Men should be. I shall only observe on this Head, that those Nations who can bear Cold and Hunger best and longest, are the fittest for War; and that the

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E—sh are not of those Nations most famous for Fatigue and Abstinence. I could perceive that their very Cattle participate of the flimsy Texture of their Masters; for unless an *E—sh* Horse be fed high and often, he is the veriest Jade in *Europe*, tho' as much, or more high mettled and spirited than that of any other Country, when his Craving is regularly supplied.

Their own Countryman, the ingenious * *Mr. Temple*, seems to confirm what all Foreigners say of the Difference of *E—sh* Courage, when full and empty-bellied, where he tells us, the Opinion which Prince *Maurice of Nassau* had of them, when he said, *that the E—sh were brave if put upon Action immediately after they came from their Beef and Pudding, but that he would not warrant for them after they should be forty Days from their own Country.*—This was an Observation founded, we are to suppose, on Experience, made by a Man of Sense and a gallant Officer; and more, by a Friend to the Nation. Let me take Notice however, that Foreigners don't observe in the same disadvantageous Manner of *H—ns*; we meet with no such harsh Sayings concerning the Inequality of their personal Resolution.

But had we lain under any such Imputation, should it be thrown in our Teeth by the only Nation in *Europe* who ought to be most cautious of giving Room for Altercation of this,

* 'Tis supposed the Author means Sir *William Temple*.

this, or indeed of any other Kind? Ought not the *E——s*, of all Nations, be tender of the Character of others, who are themselves more liable to Censure than any other People in *Europe*? And would it not be always for the Interest of *E——d*, that a People so closely linked to her as we are, should be in Repute with the other Nations on the Continent? Yet, for all this substantial Reason, we find them loudest in our Dispraise, and their Dispraise founded on the falsest Accusation.

I wonder what do that arrogating People found their chimerical Title to universal Military Prowess upon? They have been conquered by all the impotent Nations that invaded them. The *Saxons*, the *Danes*, the *Normans*, all the Conquerors of *E——d*, except the *Romans*, were weak and impotent, compared with the Conquered. What Victories they obtain'd formerly in *France*, they paid dearly for, by subsequent Losses. They have not much Reason to boast of their Prowess during King *William's* Reign; and surely they are not so weak or vain to arrogate to themselves the Glory of the Prince of *Savoy* and the Duke of *Marlborough's* Successes against *Lewis XIV*? Those great Captains never attacked the *French* with less than 100,000 Men, of which the *E——s* may have been about 10,000 at most; one half at least of the Corps, which went under the Denomination of *E——s* in that Army, was

composed of *Scotch* and *Irish*; and two-thirds of their General-Officers were of these more hardy Nations: So that the most they can say, as to the Victories in *Queen Ann's* Reign, is, that they have an equal Title with other Nations, whose Troops composed the Confederate Army, to the Glory of having humbled *France*: And are not *Hanoverians* intitled likewise to a Proportion of that Glory?—

'Tis probable our prejudiced Fellow-Subjects will be partial enough to refuse us our Share, not only of this, but all other Military Fame, when they can be so weak as to be led away by the most profligate Pens that ever aspersed a brave and injured People. *Lamberty*, the most partial and abandoned Writer that ever attempted to inform the Public, is an inspired, infallible Penman with that credulous Nation. Upon his bare Authority, contrary to the Knowledge of innumerable living Witnesses, they not only asperse us, in regard to not joining the Prince of *Hesse* in 1703, as mentioned before, but in King *William's* Reign, with misbehaving at the Battle of *Landen*; and since, at that of *Malplaquet*.—

In nothing more than in this Instance does the partial Inveteracy the *E—sh* Libellers appear. They might have consulted many Writers of infinitely more Weight than *Lamberty*; they had Numbers of their own on whom they might rely, but that would not answer

answer their Purpose of ridiculing and vilifying their P——e in the Persons of his H——n Subjects.

What Answer can it be expected I should make to Calumnies founded on the Report of a Writer, whom no other People in *Europe* but the unheeding *E——sh* would quote, much less believe in Opposition to the Testimony of living Witnesses. I appeal to their own Histories, their own Gazettes, the Letters of their own Generals relating to the Actions at *Landen* and *Malplaquet*. If our Misbehaviour had been as represented by our Enemies, or rather those of Truth, 'tis not to be supposed that their own Officers and Writers in those Days, would all of them have been silent in regard to our Conduct: But could we have expected more Candour from those that impute Cowardice to us at *Dettin-gen*, in the Face of a witnessing Sun, and in Contradiction to the Testimony of three-score thousand Men, including the *French* in the Field of Action?—But this Digression, which the cruel Prejudice of our false Accusers obliged me to, hurried me from my Subject.

The first Operation of any Consequence, after the Junction of the Army, was crossing the *Mayne*, to seek—I can't say the Enemy, for we knew there was none so near as was given out by those who seem'd very much inclined to make a Bustle and Noise, in order, I suppose, to be thought active and vigilant. In regard to this Motion, I freely
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own, I could not see the Use or Design of it, tho' I did not protest against it; nor have I ever heard it justified to my Satisfaction: And I believe that a Personage infinitely greater than I, was as little satisfied with that hazardous Step as I was, when he came to know it. To say no more of it, it was a precipitate Measure that had like to prove fatal; for had not the Error been repair'd as early as it was; had we waited eight Hours longer to repass the River, we should have had a superior *French* Army on our Backs; but let me observe, that in this salutary Retreat, our Troops had the Post of Honour, that is, of Hazard, assign'd them. This was the *Rear*, where there possibly could be any Danger. On this Occasion, let those stand forth that were present, who dare say, that *H—ns* betray'd either Pusillanimity or want of Discipline or Conduct.—If I were inclin'd to judge rigidly, I could object to the too great *Precipitancy* of a certain Corps in repassing the *Mayne* in that Retreat; but I scorn to stoop to that Meanness which some others do. I shall never attempt raising a Character by depreciating that of others: All I shall ever attempt, will be to rescue injured Characters from Scandal and Obloquy, and to do general Justice, by producing Truth without Disguise.

These Motions of passing and repassing the *Mayne*, were attended with so great Fatigue, that the Troops in general made heavy Complaints;

plaints; but none were so vociferous as the *E--sh*, who, right or wrong, would fix the *Odium* on the *H——n* Officers, tho' it was well known to them, and notorious to the whole Army, that the Error should be placed to the Account of others.

But these Motions, how erroneous soever they were thought to be, may be reckon'd salutary, if compar'd to that which follow'd immediately. This was the March to *Aschaffembourg*, which was not undoubtedly of my Projection.—Before the Arrival of our August Chief, I might reason, express my Dislike, and argue from Experience, but I was heard and that was all: But after our Chief had narrowly examined the State of Affairs, and found that I had no Share in Measures he could not approve of, the Scene was chang'd: And what wonder, that a Prince should countenance those most, whose Counsels are most salutary, and can best bear the Test of Wisdom and Experience? Here it was that we were blessed with the Royal Presence, which promised to dissipate all Feud and Animosity; but instead of any thing so desirable, it seem'd rather to increase the Jealousy of the *E——sh*, whose Prejudice to us was very distinguishable ever since the Army had been form'd.

From the Moment of the Junction, our Troops were viewed, not only with a jealous, but a disdainful Eye; but from the Arrival of the *K——* at *Aschaffembourg*, from
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jealous and disdainful Looks, the rooted Prejudice grew up into indecent, offensive Expressions, and a haughty Insolence of Behaviour, which nothing but the great Warmth of our Zeal for our Sovereign's Interest, could have induced us to bear with that Temper we did. A gracious Word or Look from the K—— to any of our Corps, was Treason in us, and probably thought a Crime in him. Had any of us the Honours of the Royal Table, it was thought capital in the hospitable Host as well as the Guest. If he seem'd to relish the Reasoning of any of us in Council, it bred such ill Blood, as produced an observable Sullenness, even in the aged and experienc'd: And if it happen'd that he condescended to confer with any of us in private, as it was often absolutely necessary he should, there were no Bounds to the Jealousy nor unpolite, unbecoming Arrogance of some, whose Duty, one would think, should have inspired them to behave more suitably to the M——r's Dignity and their own Rank and Character.

The Jealousy was of us only, there was none of the *Austrians*. The K—— might be as courteous as he pleased to them, no Notice was taken of it: But did he cast his Eye on that Part of the Camp where we were, it was criminal. I am not sure but his very Thoughts were interpreted to our Disadvantage, and probably to his also: For my Part, I could not help commiserating the Condition of our most Gracious S——n, who,

as he could not but observe the Prejudice of one Part of his People, and the Mortifications of the other, must necessarily feel an Uneasiness which no Dutiful or Loyal Subjects would willingly give him : But why should we expect a dutiful Deference for our P——e from a People famed, not only for disturbing the Quiet, and resisting their K——s, but for dethroning, and even cutting off their Sacred Heads: Witness their own Annals.— And in regard to their injurious Treatment of their S——ns, there is one Thing observable of them, which is not known of any other Nation on Earth; and that is, that they take Pride and Glory in the Perjury and eminent Wickedness of their Forefathers. I have now in my Hands many of their most celebrated Works, wherein the Murder of K— *Charles I.* is justified and applauded. I won't affirm that this has been, or is the Sense of the whole People; but what can we Foreigners think, when we see these Works publicly sold, and publicly recommended? nay, when we know that some of the most eminent Propagators of that hellish Doctrine have been cherished and promoted, instead of being severely punished, as they ought and would in any other Christian Country in the World.

But wherefore should we wonder at their Indifference towards earthly K——s, when we have so many and so undoubted Tests of their Irreverence to the K—— of K——s?

I won't answer, that direct *Atheism* has got a Footing amongst them, though there be but too much Room for the Suspicion; but I have Numbers of their Books in my Custody, which shew but too evidently that *Deism* has taken deep Root. I hope the Capital Error has not made its Way amongst the Generality of the People, and wish it may be confined to their sceptical *Virtuosi*; but had Works, questioning and doubting the Divinity and Mission of our blessed Saviour, been permitted to be publickly advertised and sold here, at *Hanover*, as they are at *London*, I should suspect the whole People to be infected.

I remember, when first you and I heard that our late august S——n hesitated to accept of that C——n on the Foot of the Act of S——n, we were greatly alarm'd and surpris'd at his Conduct: But, my dear Friend, we were then Strangers to that strange, unaccountable People. Experience and Reading have convinced us of the Wisdom of that sagacious Prince. He knew the Nation, was no Stranger to their Behaviour to their K—s, knew their Levity and Unsteadiness, their Propensity to Faction, to Opposition and Corruption; and probably it was their Biass to *Corruption*, which alone determin'd him to comply with their Request. He might think, that, by Means of Corruption, there would be a Chance of governing a headstrong, untractable People: And if we consider the Men he employed upon his Accession,

sion, and the Measures he took, both then and all the rest of his Reign, we can't but suppose that he rested upon *Corruption* only as the Staff of his Peace and Prop of his Safety.

To look back, we shall see that he chose to rule by a Party, and that the smallest Party, by far, of the People. According to the ordinary Maxims of Government, it was not politic to alienate thus the Hearts of the Majority of the People from him upon his first coming among them, as he must suppose, from the noted Partiality of his Conduct: But upon his Maxim of *Corruption*, his Conduct was wise and politic by adopting a small Party, the Means of *Corruption* could not well fail him. He might find Places and Pensions for a Few, but could not possibly for the Whole: And could he rule the Whole by means of the Few, his Purpose was answered as well as if he had had the Affections of all the Nation in general.

That great K——, who was one of the most discerning Princes of his Time, might have had a View also to the Principles and Nature of the Party he chose; for he was well read in the History of that Nation, and particularly well skill'd in the Origin, Nature and Principles of their different Parties. He might observe in a Multitude of Instances, but particularly one in his own Time, the *Revolution* that the *Tories*, who were the Majority of the People, bragg'd of sound Prin-

ciples, and preach'd a Doctrine grateful to Princes, but never practis'd either; and that the *Whigs*, whose Doctrine was Resistance, had however the good Sense to be complying and obsequious when they were cherish'd and distinguished: But whatever were that Prince's Motives, 'tis plain he chose to rule by a Party, which in no Sense can be accounted for but upon the Maxim of *Corruption*, which, in my Opinion, was that alone which induced him to accept of the C——n on any Terms.

'Tis certain he received the mighty Gift with Reluctancy: And notwithstanding the humble and earnest Entreaty of his Favourites, *Bernsdorf* and *Bothmar*, if a greater Favourite of another Sex had not found Means to conquer his Prejudice, he had been happier, though less potent, and we infinitely happier by having him constantly among us. That Prince, though of an even and easy Disposition, was not so happy and contented after as before the A———n; no more was K—— *W———*, on whom, however, that inconsistent People bestow the Epithets, *Glorious*, *Immortal*, and *Deliverer*. If there be any Truth in the Report of his own Countrymen, he repented him more than once of having quitted his Dikes and Marshes, and probably would have abdicated had he lived much longer. How true this may be, I can't say; but I will, that our late S———n had often upbraided a certain *Fair*,
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lately deceased, with having persuaded him out of his Peace and Content. But what would his Dissatisfaction have been? how increased would have been his Discontent, if he had lived to this Time, to be contemned for a Conduct towards his old, which should endear him to his new Subjects; and if he had seen a whole Nation eager to asperse those most dear to him? But, to put an End to this Digression;

His M——y had not been many Days at *Aschaffembourg* before he perceived the Imprudence of moving thither without securing the Navigation of the River, by which alone the Army could hope to be supplied. Scarcity and Danger hourly and equally increasing, it was natural for him, and for us all, to shew some Resentment to the principal Authors of the *Motion*, which caused our Distress: And hence arose that *Reserve* on one Side, and that sullen *Haughtiness* on the other, which became afterwards too great and visible to be concealed. I am sensible that another Turn, and an invidious one, has been given to this Misintelligence; but to that volatile, credulous People, Fiction and Untruth make their Way sooner and easier than Truth and Reality. They greedily swallow what reflects upon the P——e, and as willingly devour every thing that tends to the Dishonour of Foreigners; and of all Foreigners, those most, whom they ought, or rather are bound in Duty to treat with more Humanity at least, if not with Tenderness and Affection: But what Marks
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of Affection can we expect from a People that are at Enmity with all the other Nations of the World; and among themselves? What Tenderneſs from a Nation that are T——ts to their own Fellow Subjects, and their own Fleſh and Blood, only for being ſeparated from them by a narrow Sea.

It was not only natural, but perhaps neceſſary, to reſent the Motion to *Aſchaffenburg*. Coldneſs towards thoſe that had been the chief Authors of it, was no Punishment adequate to the Crime, and yet that was all the Punishment that was inflicted: But this, flight as it was, was conſtrued to have been in Conſequence of the r——l Reſentment for the partial *Prejudice* ſo obvious towards our *Corps* before the K——'s Arrival. 'Tis true, that the Slights put upon us were frequent, and the Inſults ſevere and groſs; but we were too much intereſted in his M——y's Health and Peace of Mind, to make him Complaints of Grievances which he might regret but could not remedy. We bore all the Indignities offered us with Patience, and have preſerved a Silence, which, I am apt to think, has been conſtrued to our Diſadvantage. What was ſolely the Effects of our Prudence and Regard of our S——n's Quiet, has been deem'd Weakneſs and Timidity: And I don't know whether our Paſſivenenſs, whiſt his M——y was away, and our Silence after he came, had not encouraged thoſe of that Nation who were with us in the Field, to dare im-

impeach our Conduct and Valour at *Dettingen*. That they had not a colourable Shadow for their ungenerous Invectives, will appear presently; nor could they hope to meet with Credit in any Country in *Europe* but their own, where the most monstrous Absurdities and Falshoods go down, if propagated of Foreigners.

It being resolved to retreat from *Aschaffembourg* to *Hanau*, where a Corps of *Hessians*, and another of our Electoral Troops, marching to join the Army, were ordered to halt, the necessary Dispositions were made. The *E——h*, as entitled to the Post of Honour, had the Head of the Army, the *Austrians* followed, and the Rear was the Post naturally and necessarily assigned to us. Though we might expect to march next the *English*, as being in *English* Pay, yet to avoid giving Umbrage to the *Austrians*, who are extremely jealous on these Occasions, we yielded to them, as being the Troops of a crown'd Head. From hence 'tis demonstrable that we had no other Choice to make; and that whether or no we approved of being posted in the Rear, we must be contented; but we were consoled in some Measure for the evident Uneasiness which the being obliged to yield the Step to the *Austrians* had given all our Corps, by its being judged proper that some of the *E——h* Guards, both Horse and Foot, should join us.

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This Junction of the *E——b* Guards, with us in the Rear, was not to keep us in Countenance and in Compliment to us, as has been most invidiously suggested, but because the Rear was deem'd to be the Post of the greatest, or at least as great Peril and Danger as the Front; and had not M. *de Noailles's* Scheme been disconcerted by M. *Grammont's* Rashness, the Rear had infallibly been the Post of most Danger and Honour.

M. *de Noailles* foresaw that we could not venture leaving a sufficient Body of Troops to guard the Bridge and River at *Aschaffembourg*; he knew we could not weaken our small Army by such a Separation, and therefore resolved that his most powerful Efforts should be from *Aschaffembourg* on our Rear. This Disposition on the Side of the *French* was natural; for the Nature of the Ground in the Front was such, that at *Dettingen* 15,000 or 20,000 Men were full enough to answer their Purpose; so that their Design was, that their main Force should fall on the Rear. This appears evidently, not only from the Disposition they made, but is confirmed by the most authentic Accounts from the *French* themselves.

However natural this Part of the *French* Scheme was, the most consummate and self-sufficient of the *E——b* Generals did not foresee it, and therefore would have had the Front reinforced with the Flower of our Corps: But his M——y, who had rightly pene-

penetrated M. *de Noailles's* Design, yielded not to the frothy Reasoning of Men who seemed rather seized with a Panic, than arguing from sound Principles. Instead of weakening the Rear, it was strengthened, as I observed before, by Part of the *English* Guards: Nor would this Precaution have been unnecessary, had not M. *Grammont*, as mentioned already, broke every Measure concerted by his General.

Besides this Reason for adding to, rather than diminishing the Strength of the Rear, there was another not less natural, for not permitting any of our Cavalry to march from the Rear to reinforce the Front. The Ground in the Front, between the Mountain and the River, was so narrow, that scarce could the *E——sh*, already there, and the *Austrians*, be drawn up upon it to Advantage. Where then could the large Body of *H——n* Cavalry eagerly press'd to be drawn from the Rear to strengthen the Front, be placed? There was certainly no Room for them, unless some of the Cavalry already there, should retire to make Way for them: And, perhaps, this was the principal Reason why the March of our Horse from the Rear was so earnestly, and I may say in——ly urged.

I could heartily wish this Demand for our Cavalry had been complied with, that the World might see how little Room there is for that arrogant Superiority which a haughty Nation claims over us in every Thing, but

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particularly in Point of Valour and Intrepidity. Then would it be seen who pushed fairest for Conquest and Glory; then might it be seen that *Hanoverians* were not more daunted, less skilful or virtuous than their Insular Fellow-Subjects. We were not, unhappily, where the Action was warmest, because it was judged it would be warmest where we were; but we had our Share of it, as may be known by the Number of our Killed and Wounded, and our Artillery was of infinite Use to the *E——sh*: And let me say, that had we been where the Action was hottest, we would not, nay, we could not have behaved more passively than those who were there.

Tho' M. Grammont, by advancing upon the *E——sh*, and quitting the Ground his Troops had been posted upon, gave them all the Advantage they could wish for; yet so very rude and furious was the Attack of the *French* Cavalry, that it put the whole *E——sh* Line into such Confusion, that had the *French* Foot seconded the Bravery of their Horse, and had not the *Austrians* seasonably and courageously interposed, 'tis thought the Consequence had been fatal, not only to that Army, but the Cause of Liberty. The Corps of *French* Horse that charged were much inferior in Number to those they attacked, yet so passively and disorderly were they received, that, for awhile, it would seem as if there had been a total Deprivation of both Skill
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and Courage. Nothing was seen but Disorder and Confusion; most of the Regiments gave Way; some absolutely turned the Crupper upon the Enemy, and could not be persuaded to rally; and those who behaved best, when the Panic was over, can't brag of their Prowess when they were first charged.

But Matters went quite otherwise with the *Austrians*: They received the Enemy not only without Disorder or Confusion, but repelled them; and by the Repulsion, gave the *E——sh* an Opportunity of recovering their Senses, and forming themselves into some Order. Thus, from the Conduct and Valour of the *Austrians*, solely was the Scale turned to the Disadvantage of the *French* Cavalry, who, being Few in Number, and unsupported, were commanded to retreat, which they did in better Order than could be expected in the Presence of a superior Force: But the Truth is, those who inveigh most bitterly against us for not being in the Action, had so little Stomach to a Pursuit, that they wished the *French* had made a less orderly and more hasty Retreat from them.

This, my Friend, being a faithful State of the Disposition of the Army in the March from *Ascaffenbourg*, and of the Action at *Dettingen*, with what Truth or Modesty could that ungenerous People villify and asperse us in the unjust, arrogant Manner they do in those Papers you sent me?—But this was

pretty much their Language even in the Field, where all the *Austrians*, to a Man, were very ready to witness against them: Yet so inexhaustible is their Vanity, that not contented to load us with Infamy, they would strip those (the *Austrians*) of their Share of the Glory of the Action, to deck themselves with the Whole; tho' it be notorious that they stand indebted to them for the Success of the Day.

But what Inconsistency, what Business are not they capable of, who insinuate that his M——y had posted us in the Rear to preserve us from Danger? We readily own his Royal Goodness and Tenderness for his faithful and affectionate Electoral Subjects; but had he considered our Safety more than our Honour or Glory, we should think he dealt not only unkindly, but rigidly by us: But the Greatness of his own Soul, which is incapable of Fear, would not permit him to do us so uncourteous a Wrong. We were posted in the Rear for the Reasons already given; Reasons so convincing that they must satisfy all dispassionate Men; but I cannot hope to satisfy the Jaundiced and Prejudiced; they are too far gone to be recovered, at least we may suppose they are, since they are not ashamed to arrogate to themselves Glories they have no Title to, and endeavour to strip those that have, and to cloath those with Infamy, who had behaved as gallantly, perhaps more so than themselves, had they happily been in the Occasion. There

There yet remains a much baser Insinuation, which I can perceive to be suggested by the Writers of that calumniating Nation. You could not avoid perceiving as well as I do, their injurious Undutifulness to sacred M——y. You can perceive they charge him not only with being too indulgent and partial in regard to our Corps, but with consulting his own personal Security along with ours. The Insinuation is too strong and glaring to be overlook'd; but it is too absurd, or rather too base and untrue to deserve to be considered or refuted.—I would be glad to know where that inconsistent People would have had his M——y to have placed himself. In the Beginning, the Rear was agreed of all Hands, except a certain G——l, to be the Post of most Risk and Danger; and after it became otherwise, by M. Grammont's Temerity, it was too late for his M——y to think of changing his Post; and yet, though the Action was warmest in the Front, the Kill'd and Wounded near his sacred Person are Proofs of his not being out of Danger.

But this groundless Suggestion is of a Piece with another concerning the Wear of one Colour, or rather the changing one Colour for another on that important Day. What a Pother do they make about the Colour of a *Sash*, as if it imported any Thing to either that Nation or the E——e, whether it was red or yellow. I expect the next Charge will be about the Colour of his Cloaths, and the Feather

Feather in his Hat; and should an inconsistent, murmuring People fill their Gazettes with Invectives concerning the Colour of his Horse, I shall not be in the least surpris'd or disappointed: For when a People are capable of contracting an injurious, ungenerous Prejudice against their best Friends, without Cause or Provocation, there are no Weaknesses, no Puerilities, no Contradictions they are not capable of.

I need not inform you, that after the Affair at *Dettingen* there was no Action nor Motion of any Consequence during the rest of the Campaign. The premeditated Slowness of the *Dutch* on one Hand, and the successless Attempts of the Prince of *Lorrain* to pass the *Rhine*, as concerted at *Hanau*, on the other, prevented all future Operations of Moment: But tho' the Operations against the common Enemy went on heavily, for these Reasons, Works of Malice, Prejudice and Detraction, went on briskly on one Side, though it was still Patience and Silence on the other. The Taunts, Scorn and Reflections, constantly and directly thrown out at our Country, our Corps in particular, and indirectly at the greatest and most amiable Character in the World, on the Score of Partiality, were beyond all Example, and would be beyond bearing, if the strictest Orders had not been given, and the strictest Discipline had not been observed among our Troops. Our Men wanted neither Spirit nor
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Resolution, nor were they insensible; but the good Sense of the Officers, and the Obedience of the common Men, prevented the fatal Consequences that might naturally result from the unjust Prejudice and Imperiousness of Men no better than themselves.

It might be expected I should account, before I quit this Part of my Subject, for the Step which the *E——b* *G——l* had thought proper to take after the Army had pass'd the *Rhine*. That Nobleman may have had the Advantage of being better versed in *Negotiation* than any of our Officers; but though his Military Skill and Experience be not contested, I must beg Leave to say, we had those in our Corps who had seen as much Service and Fire as any among the *E——b*. Our being in the *E——b* Pay was no Reason that we should implicitly resign ourselves to *E——b* Caprice and Whim; nor that we should appear deaf to all Reproach, and insensible of all Imposition.—There was a discerning and great *Chief* in the Field, whom it was the Duty and even the Interest of all to obey; and if the Deference due and paid to him alone, has been constru'd to our Prejudice, we are more to be pitied than blamed. I don't take upon me to object to the Conduct of any one Individual; but let me say, that if a principal Officer of our Corps had quitted the Field in the Midst of a Campaign, and for any thing that could be known, at the Eve of Action; I say, had this been the Case

Case of a *Hanoverian*, all the prejudiced Pens of *E——d* would be nibbling at his Conduct and Character: But, tho' the *Union* has not wholly eradicated the Prejudice of the *E——h* to their northern Fellow-Islanders, yet is it nothing, compared with that lately contracted against us their Fellow-Subjects of *H——r*: Therefore I am not at all surpris'd that the partial Writers of that Nation make so free with the Character of a principal *H——n* Officer, and are so reserved in regard to one abdicating his Command, even whilst the Army was in Motion towards the Frontiers of the Enemy.

If any thing could illustrate the Partiality of these inconsistent Scribes more, it would be for loading a Man with Praise for an Action which all *Europe*, except the *E——h*, —him for—But let him enjoy the Peace necessary to old Age, and the Satisfaction of being praised at the Expence of the Innocent. I could and would readily forgive the Praise of that prejudiced People, on Condition they would let my *P——e*, and my Country be at Peace? but that is a Blessing not to be expected at the Hands of a Nation that are jealous without Reason, and abusive without Provocation.——But to resume the Subject we dropt, to recount the Conduct of the different Corps of the Army at *Dettingen*.

I have taken Notice, that neither previous to the Act of Settlement, nor after, till the *Accession*, was any the least Cause given for the
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the Prejudice contracted against us. But say they who are determined at all Adventures to calumniate, *E——d* has been put to a very great *Expence and Inconveniency*, by being involved in a *Swedish War*, soon after the *Accession*, to screen the *Purchase of Bremen and Verden*; a *Purchase made too with English Money*. This, tho' it be the first Article of the *E——s* Impeachment against *H——r*, it is the biggest and most Important, as all their other Articles seem, either mediately or immediately, to be grafted upon this Stock, we will therefore examine it with Attention.

I should think it unnecessary to shew, that the War with *Sweden* was in Vindication of the Honour, and to protect the Commerce of *E——d*, and not to secure the Purchase of *Bremen and Verden*, because the Notoriety of the Fact is so universally known and acknowledged; but having to do with a People that disown or avow just as it may serve a present Purpose or Turn, I find myself obliged to convince them from their own Acts, and put them to the Blush, if that be possible, by Proofs drawn from themselves.

The Depredations of *Sweden*, before the Death of *Queen Ann*, and ever since the Year 1710, were such as justly irritated that Princess, and, probably, would have provoked her to make *Reprisals*, had she lived a few Months longer. The same, or worse Depredations were committed on the *English Merchants*, after the *Accession*; but the Rebel-

lion in 1715, and the late King's Unwillingness to begin his Reign with a War that might increase the Burden and Debts of his new Subjects; for these Reason, I say, he endeavoured to persuade that blinded Nation, rather than compel them by Force of Arms, to pay proper Respect to the *English* Flag, and do Justice to the injured Subjects of *England*.—The following Memorial is an ample Proof of this Assertion; and is no less an Evidence against those who invidiously place the *Swedish* War to the Account of the Electorate.

A MEMORIAL presented to the Chancery of Sweden, by the Resident of Great Britain, Mr. Jackson, on the 15th of August 1716.

The under-written Resident of His Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, hath received express Orders from the King his Master, to inform your Excellencies, and the Royal Chancery, that the Commerce of the Subjects of *Great Britain* having been very much interrupted *for some Years past*, by the *Swedish* Men of War and Privateers, and being render'd of late almost impracticable, by the new Edict of Regulation concerning Privateers and Prizes, publish'd last Year by his *Swedish* Majesty's Order; the King his Master was then obliged, for that Reason, to send a Squadron of Men of War, under the Command of his Admiral, Sir *John Norris*, to protect

protect the lawful Traffic of his Subjects. His *Britannic* Majesty promised himself from the Justice and Equity of the Demands which were then made in his Name, as well by the above-mentioned Admiral, as by the under-written Resident, that His Majesty would soon have redress'd the Grievances complain'd of, and restore Commerce upon the Foot stipulated by all the Treaties between the two Crowns. But although the said Admiral waited a long Time, he had yet the Misfortune to return Home without receiving the least Satisfaction: Neither hath the under-written Resident ever obtain'd any Answer to his Memorials upon that Subject.

Nevertheless, His Majesty hath all a long hoped, that when his *Swedish* Majesty would more maturely have weighed the repeated Instances made thereupon, he would afterwards have given the necessary Orders for putting a Stop to the reasonable and well-grounded Complaints of *Great Britain*; but on the contrary, he sees with a very sensible Concern, that his Subjects Grievances are multiplied, instead of being lessen'd, several of their Ships being taken this Year, and brought into *Sweden*, without Reason, or the least Shadow of Justice; particularly, five or six have been confiscated within this Fortnight at *Gottenburgh*, notwithstanding they were bound hither to *Stockholm*, as plainly appears from their Passports and Papers. A Treatment as extraordinary as it is unprecedented.

Wherefore, the under-written Resident hath it in Command, especially to let your Excellencies, and the Royal Chancery know, that the King his Master hath thought fit to send the said Sir *John Norris* again with a Squadron of his Ships, which are lately come into the *Sound* accordingly, in order to protect the *British* Commerce, and to demand once more, that Reparation and Satisfaction be made to his Subjects, for the Damage they have sustain'd by the Loss of their Ships, and the Confiscation of their Effects; and that the Difficulties which the *British* Commerce lies under from the above-named Edict, may forthwith be removed; also that sufficient Security be given, that for the future the said Commerce shall be restored upon the Foot stipulated by Treaties: The under-written Resident is ordered to insist upon these Demands in the strongest Terms.

And whereas divers Rebels are fled from *Great Britain* into the *Swedish* Countries, the under-written Resident is further charged to represent, that the King his Master promises himself from the Equity and Friendship of his *Swedish* Majesty, that he will make no Difficulty to give Assurances, and to engage solemnly never directly nor indirectly to give the least Assistance, Support or Refuge to the Pretender to his Crown, nor any Protection to the Lord *Duffus*, and others, who are lately fled into *Sweden* from *Scotland*, nor to any other Person who took Part in the Rebellion

lion which not long since was happily quell'd in *Great Britain*.

The under-written Resident is moreover commanded to acquaint your Excellencies, and the Royal Chancery, in the Name of the King his Master, that His Majesty, for Reasons of the greatest Weight, looks upon the Conquest of *Norway*, by the Arms of his *Swedish* Majesty, or the Reduction of any of the Islands belonging to the Crown of *Denmark*, as a Matter of the last Importance for the Commerce of his Subjects, and for the Peace and Prosperity of his Kingdoms; especially now that the Navigation of the whole *Baltick* is so very much restrained by the *Swedish* Men of War and Privateers: Wherefore, if his Majesty still persists in the Execution of the said Designs, the King his Master must think it a Slight upon the most essential Interests of *Great Britain*, not to make Use of the Means which God hath put into his Hands to baffle those Enterprizes.

The under-written Resident is ordered at the same Time, to assure you, that in Case his *Swedish* Majesty will be pleased to give Satisfaction on the Points above-mentioned, the King his Master shall be very ready, and very well inclined on his Part, to strengthen and maintain the good Understanding which hath so long subsisted between the two Crowns, and which is so much to be wished, and so necessary between Protestant Princes. And that he may the better shew his earnest
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Desire to cultivate his *Swedish* Majesty's Friendship, he will very gladly employ his best Offices to adjust the Differences between His Majesty and the other *Northern* Powers, and to procure as good a Peace as is possible in the present Conjunction of Affairs.

His *Swedish* Majesty's Justice and Prudence are so well known, that it is not doubted but he will look upon the Propositions which the under-written Resident hath had the Honour to make in the King his Master's Name, to be so just and equitable, that he will give a favourable Answer to them without Delay. The under-written Resident earnestly prays your Excellencies, and the Royal Chancery, to represent these Things in the proper Place, and in the Manner which the Importance of the Subject requires; and that he may speedily be favour'd with a suitable Answer in Writing, in order to send the same to the King his gracious Master.

Sign'd,

Stockholm, June 15, 1716.

JACKSON.

This Memorial, which was the last of many to the same Purpose that had been presented to *Sweden* on the Part of *England* for four Years before, renders it unnecessary for me to bring more substantial Proofs that the Interest of *Hanover* was in no Ways concern'd in the *Swedish* War, nor that the Purchase of *Bremen* and *Verden* could in no Sense be the Occasion of it: But as the Nation
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that forces the Pen into my Hand, by their ungenerous Prejudice to mine, are more willfully steady in their own mistaken Conceits than any in the World, tho' fickle to a Proverb, in most other Things, I shall, for the Sake of the Misguided amongst them, examine this whole Matter minutely, but truly and succinctly as possible. It will then, I'm persuaded, so evidently appear that there has been no Partiality to the Interests of *Hanover*, as to the *Swedish* War, and the Purchases aforesaid, that the prejudiced *E—b* will be convinced at least, tho' perhaps not silenced.

The War between *Sweden* and *Denmark*, which occasioned the Loss of *Bremen* and *Verden*, was declared in 1709. The King of *Denmark* possessed himself of *Stade* and the Dutchy of *Bremen* in 1712. The Elector, our august Sovereign, employed all that Time his most friendly Endeavours to pacify the Troubles in the *North*, and to preserve to *Sweden* all her Territories in the Empire, first by promoting and joining in the Treaty concerted by the Members of the *Grand Alliance*, for procuring a perfect Neutrality for those Provinces, and for joining an Army of 15,000 Men to the *Swedish* Troops under General *Craffau*, for repelling any Invasion of them; which Treaty was agreed to by the Regency of *Sweden*, but rejected in the most haughty Manner by their headstrong King, in just such an indecent, ungrateful Manner as
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the Friendship and Cordiality of our sincere Countrymen are rejected and despised by a moody, headstrong Nation, who require such a stiff-necked Prince as *Charles XII.* to keep them within Bounds.

Our Sovereign, in the next Place, obtained of the King of *Prussia*, for that of *Sweden*, in *October 1713*, a Treaty of Sequestration for *Pomerania*, which was agreed to by *Sweden*, but soon after violated by that Crown. And, in the last Place, his late Majesty procured a Congress of all the Powers concerned, to be opened at *Brunswick* in *1714*, for pacifying the Troubles of the *North*.

But his *Swedish* Majesty, by an unaccountable Obstinacy, not only rendered all these good Offices fruitless, but made use of the most ungrateful Menaces (such as are made lately, if our Electoral Troops encamp in the same Field with our *E——h* Fellow-Subjects) to the King, our Elector, in Return for his Friendship, and all those his sincere good Offices.

In Consequence of this ungrateful Prejudice, a strong *Swedish* Army was actually marching into the Heart of the *Lower Saxony* in the Beginning of the Year *1715*. Then it was, and not before, that *Prussia* declared War against *Sweden*, the *28th* of *April*; and that our most gracious Sovereign, on the *26th* of *July* following, agreed with *Denmark* for the Purchase of *Bremen* and *Verden*, on Part of which he had already such considerable Mortgages

gages from the Crown of *Sweden*, as made it prudent, and even necessary, to secure the Possession of the Whole from *Denmark*.

Thus, in *October* 1715, when all other Means of bringing the late unhappy King of *Sweden* to Reason proved ineffectual, his late Majesty, our august Sovereign, as Elector, was the last of all the neighbouring Powers that declared War against that Crown. This he must unavoidably have done in his own Defence, if he had never seen *England*; and his subsequent Declaration of War against *Sweden*, as King of *England*, he must as unavoidably have done, in Defence of the Honour of the *English* Flag, and Rights and Commerce of his *English* Subjects, if he had never seen nor known *Hanover*.

So that to examine the Origin and Progress of the Differences between *Hanover* and *Sweden*, and *England* and *Sweden*, it will be seen that they were perfectly distinct, and that nothing can be more injurious and unjust than to complicate them, as the *E——b* generally do, in order to persuade the World that all their Wars, Expences, Taxes, Interruptions and Impediments of Commerce, since the Accession, are owing solely to the Partiality of our Sovereigns to the Interests of their native Country.—A base and unjust Insinuation, that has no Foundation but in the jaundiced Imagination of a People different from, and differing with all the World.

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Thus fared it with that great Prince whom they call, and very justly, their Deliverer; but from them such Epithets mean no more than their Addresses from many of their Counties and Towns, wherein they offer their Lives and Fortunes to the reigning Prince as Words of Course, without any Meaning or Intention of being in earnest. The Addresses to King *Charles I.* whose Head was cut off, and to *Oliver*, who was the chief Author of it, to King *James II.* who was sent a begging, and to the *Deliverer*, to whom they were so much obliged: I say, the Words of some of their Addresses to those several Governors, run in pretty near the same Stile; and in all of them, there is an ample and plain Tender made of their *Lives and Fortunes*. Such is the Inconsistency of a People steady in nothing so much as in hating and despising Foreigners: But, would they know the Truth, most, if not all Foreigners are *Even* with them. How did they inveigh against King *William* for his Partiality to the Interests of *Holland*? and how prejudiced were they to the *Dutch*, because the King was a *Dutchman* born, and found it necessary to spend a few Months in the Year amongst a People whom he knew loved his Person and Family, and would contribute to his Satisfaction and Peace of Mind.

But is not this our Case directly? Are we not despised and contemned, I am afraid hated too, for our Sovereign's vouchsafing some-
times

times to unbend his Royal Mind amongst us? Surely did that prejudiced People know how much we are Losers by the Accession of Royalty to our august Family, they would not treat us with so great Asperity. Before the Accession, we were the happiest People in the World; blessed by our Prince, and blessed in him: He was likewise happy and blessed, in being surrounded and served by as faithful, affectionate, and honest a People as any in *Europe*: But can he say as much of his new S——s? or is he to blame for having a peculiar Regard for a People that would die to give him, if necessary, Proofs of their Zeal and Duty? Is he not rather to be commended for shewing a Sense of the Satisfaction he feels in having so virtuous a People for Subjects? And ought he to be traduced for spending a few of his Hours amongst those, to whom he knows he is so dear?—Heaven knows our Hearts; and our gracious Sovereign doubts not that his Presence is dear to us, not from any lucrative Views, but the purest Affection for his sacred Person.

There are no Benefits accruing to us; there can be none from our Sovereign's being King of a powerful Nation at so great a Distance from us: But had his Kingdoms been nearer, as their Laws stand, we can never benefit by his Royalty. We are for ever excluded from the Advantages we might reasonably hope for by the Greatness of our Prince. We are shut out from all Employments, Emoluments

and Honours, among our new Fellow-Subjects, though we were made believe by some of themselves, that all Disqualification should be removed in Time.—But Sincerity for them.—I know nothing we have got by the mighty Change, but being hated by those whom we once esteem'd, and despised by those who have no Right or Title, on the Score of Virtue or Merit of any Kind, to claim a Superiority over us: And yet, if you will believe that calumniating Nation, their Country is become a *Money-Province* to us.—Pity they should not be as Moneyless as we, who are capable of so absurd an Asperition.

England is a rich and opulent Country; But how does *Hanover* benefit by her Oppulency? If our common Sovereign have a large Revenue in *England*, do not the *E——b* alone participate of it? Do not the Writings of their own Libellers prove, that the Civil List is insufficient to feed their own Corruption? and don't they say, that the late Minister employed all that could be spared from the Support of the Grandeur of the Crown to the Purposes of Domestic Corruption? If this be true, 'tis plain that no Part of the Civil List could be spared so as to be transported to us. If then, as we are debarred all Benefits from Employments by the Act of Settlement, we can have no *English* Money, unless it be out of the *Civil List*, and that this Fund is scarce sufficient to satiate *E——b*
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Corruption, according to these Libellers themselves; if this be the Case, I say, our Country is necessarily acquitted of being richer by the Accession, and *England being a Money-Province to Hanover*. This Argument surely is conclusive against those who inveighed against the late Minister, and who vilify no less the present great Men at the Helm on the Score of Corruption?

The Truth is, our late Sovereign wanted not *English* Money to pay for the Purchase of *Bremen* and *Verden*. A long Peace, and the Parcimony of his Ancestors, enabled him to lay out of his *H——n* Treasure more than was necessary for that Purpose. Next the King of *Prussia*, he was, at the Accession, the most money'd Prince in the Empire; and without any Exception, he was the happiest. We, his Subjects, were likewise the happiest in all *Germany*; and are we far less happy now, as we certainly are, it is because our august Princes have exchanged the light Ducal for the heavy, irksome, Regal Crown.

But the Case is widely different with regard to the *E——h* Nation, who are obviously Gainers by the Change. *Hanover* is as much an Accession to the Power of *England* as *Ireland*; and therefore every Acquisition to the Territories of that Electorate must be of Advantage to *England*. But no Acquisition our Sovereign could make, could be so advantageous to the *English* as that of *Bremen* and *Verden*: For, to consider that Purchase in every Sense,

Sense, nothing could be more useful to *England*, and nothing therefore should be more gratefully remembered and acknowledged. A bare Inspection into the Map of *Europe* amply justifies this Assertion.

The Rivers *Elbe* and *Weser*, both navigable, are the only Inlets from the *British* Seas to *Germany*. Now, I think, 'tis no Question but that it is greatly for the Interest of *England*, that the Countries which command the Navigation of these Rivers should belong to its Monarch, and consequently be always in its Power. Did these Countries remain to the Conquerors of them, the *Danes*, how precarious might the *English* Trade be to the *North*, but particularly to *Hamburg*, a City on which *Denmark* has formed Pretensions, which she would infallibly execute one Time or other, and could, if she had the Command of the *Elbe* and *Weser*. Were those Countries to return to *Sweden*, might not the Commerce of *England* be interrupted in case of a War with that Crown, even in the *British* Seas, as much as in the *Baltick*?

But there is a further and greater Advantage accruing to *England* from that Purchase, which she ought to wish to be made good to her Prince for ever, though it should cost her Millions; and that is, that by Means of the Navigation of these Rivers, the *Elbe* and *Weser*, she may be suddenly and certainly succoured from *Hanover* in case of Invasions from abroad, or Insurrections at home.—

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But of all the Extravagancies of the *English* Writers, I know of none more absurd than an Infination I have seen made by some of them, that by Means of those Rivers our august Sovereigns of the present Royal Line might introduce what Number of Troops they pleased into *Britain* from the Electorate, in order to enslave their *British* Subjects. Did ever any Conception more romantic and chimerical enter into the Heart of Man, or fall from the Pen of Men who would pass for Politicians and Men of Parts? It puts me in mind of the Poet's rich Miser, who starved himself in his Youth, for fear he should want in old Age. Surely so eminently brave a Nation as the *E——h*, are above dreading to be enslaved by a People whom they themselves represent as the most cowardly Nation in *Europe*.

Another Infination equally, or rather more absurd is, that the Corps of our Troops taken into the *E——h* Pay last Year, and marched to *Flanders* to winter there, both last Winter and the present, was with an Intention to have them at Hand in case their Party-disputes in *E——d* should blaze into an Insurrection; nay, they refine upon the Scheme, saying, that, beside this Use to be made of this Body of Men, preferable to their native Troops, who may be apt to divide with the different Parties, they are brought into *E——h* Pay, and as near *E——d* as possible, so to habituate the Nation to them by Degrees, that it will be no manner of Surprise, when-

whenever it shall be thought proper to have them waisted thither from the Continent.—As from a Nation that feed upon Whim and Chimera, any Absurdity may be expected, I shan't in the least wonder if they suggest, that a Plot and an Insurrection will be secretly fomented, purposely to have a Pretext for introducing that enslaving Body of Troops.

I wonder how that self-contradicting People will at last dispose of these *Hanoverians* in their Pay; I should be glad to know in what Light they will consider them: At certain Times they are more terrible than Popery, more fierce than *Pandours*, and more gigantic and cruel than *Sarazins*: Yet at others, they are Cowards, mere Images of Wax for Shew, Creatures that can't stand an Army of Pigmies, and of no Use in the World, but as Instruments to impoverish *E——d*, and enrich the Electorate. Am not I warranted from their own Writings and Prints; nay, from the Speeches of Men, who, one wou'd think, should be above vulgar Prejudice and Uncandidness, to paint that Nation's Absurdities and Contradictions in the Light I do. Would not all *Europe* think me a flattering, cringing Painter if I had drawn them less natural and deform'd? Should not I be deem'd a Fawner, a meer Spaniel Cur, if I did cajole a People that treat my Country inhumanly, my Countrymen arrogantly, myself injuriously, and my P——e undutifully?—No, my noble Friend, there
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are certain Bounds beyond which Passiveness becomes a Fault instead of a Virtue. I am drove to that critical Point, by the base Calumnies of licentious Pens; therefore such Quarters as I receive will I give; with this Difference, that my Enemies speak the Language of the Arch-Deliverer, I speak that of the divine Chastiser. They could not charge our Troops with Cowardice at *Dettingen*; they could not condemn our Conduct throughout the whole Campaign; they could not arraign our S——n's Partiality in the Field, as they do, had they spoke the Language of *Truth*; nor could I do less than retort the injurious Treatment, by speaking naked *Truth*, if I would not appear the Coward *Confessionner* I am represented to be.

If I mention the *E——sh* Nation generally, it is with no Intention to vilify those of them who are unprejudiced. These I revere and esteem as much as I detest the Baseness of those that treat us rigorously, for no Reason but that we are not *E——b——n*. I envy them not the Appellation, believing myself every whit as highly honour'd by that of *Hanoverian*. I would be an *Hottentot* with the Character of Steadiness, Humanity, Loyalty and Sincerity, before I would an ———, with that of Fickleness, Barbarity, Disloyalty and Disingenuity. I would be the Slave, whom that prejudiced People injuriously paint me and all my Countrymen to be, before I would
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enjoy the *Liberty* they boast of, to abuse it as they do, with regard to G—d and M—n.

But there are among them some Men that do Honour to the whole People, Men whom old *Rome* need not blush to own for Sons. And foremost of this exalted Few, is that great Genius, that noble Luminary, that Pattern of Politeness, Courtesy and Affability, who accompanied his and our most gracious S——n to the Field all the last Summer. He is a living Witness in our Favour, and is no less one to disprove the Calumnies our Troops have been aspersed with. To him we willingly appeal; his great Soul is above being bias'd by any self-interested Views; therefore may his Country rely on an equitable Decree from him; for being no less just than he is generous; he is incapable of Partiality or Disingenuity. Spight of the growing false Prejudice of his jaundiced Countrymen, he dares, I persuade myself, speak Truth; he dares stand forth a Champion in Favour of injured Merit; he dares, like a brave and honest Man as he is, vindicate the Character of gallant Troops, who are aspersed only for being distinguish'd and cherish'd, but in Proportion to their Loyalty and Merit.

Would the *E——sh* search the World round, they could not meet with Troops on whom they could reckon so securely as those *Hanoverians* in their Pay. Their Fidelity and Resolution are as incontestible, as their Attachment

tachment to the Interest of *E——d*. The great Statesman mentioned above, was convinced of this Truth; he was sensible of our Merit, when he advised, or assented to our being preferred to other Foreigners. He had in reality no other Choice to make in the then Situation of Affairs; nor do I suppose, if he had, that he would be more partial to others than to us. But why should we be deem'd Foreigners that obey the same Prince? Incongruous Distinction! Yet this is that fatal Distinction which has created that injurious Prejudice we have so much Reason to complain of. The Prejudice is stronger in relation to us than any other; for are not the *Hessians* as much Foreigners as we are, yet are they spared whilst we are loaded with the basest Calumnies: But what else but Inconsistency can be expected from a People that are as inconstant as their Climate, and as vain as they are fickle?

You, my dear Friend, will readily pardon the Trouble I give, when you consider how much I give myself, and how grossly I must be treated to descend to the low Office of measuring a Weapon I handle so awkwardly, with a People who are too apt to indulge their Spleen and Malice, at the Expence of all that is sacred amongst Men. I am,

Yours, &c.

F I N I S.

I am sorry to hear that the
 great business mentioned above was con-
 sidered of this kind: for it is a matter of our
 honor, when he advised, or alluded to our
 being referred to other foreigners. He had
 in regard to other choice to make of the then
 situation of Affairs; nor did I suppose it to be
 him, that he would be more partial to others
 than to us. But why should we be so much
 foreigners that only the same thing is
 common to all of them? For the sake of
 collecting which, has caused the same
 I suppose we have to make a distinction
 again. The difference is in the matter
 as to us than any other; for we are not the
 same as much foreigners as they are, yet
 are they spared while we are loaded with the
 same calamities? Is it what the same inces-
 santly can be expected from a people that
 are so much foreigners? Climate, and as rain
 and they are different.
 You, my dear friend, will readily pardon
 the trouble I give you, and will consider how
 much I give myself, and how great I must
 be made to do. I am, my dear friend, with
 regards to you, and to all your family, with
 a people who are so much to be pitied, their
 situation is indeed a very sad one.
 I am, my dear friend, with
 regards to you, and to all your family, with
 a people who are so much to be pitied, their
 situation is indeed a very sad one.

